Amendments to the Specification:

Page 1, lines 9-18, replace the paragraph with the following:

Steel pipes, which ~~carries~~ carry steam and/or water, will over time become worn and thin at points, especially at bends or intersections in the pipe. The old method of replacing worn portions of a pipe consisted of "torch cutting" out the bad section, grinding a bevel cut by hand, and then installing a replacement piece into the window with its bevel edges, welding it into place, and then grinding down the weld to smooth out the surface. This method is labor intensive. A need exists, therefore to provide a machine to replace the worn spots in the pipe, rather than replacing the entire pipe, in a faster and easier manner. The present invention permits one to cut a window into the pipe while simultaneously putting a bevel prep on the opening formed in the pipe as the window is being cut, thus eliminating the preparatory bevel grinding operation previously required.

Page 3, line 25 through page 4, line 9, replace the paragraph with the following:

Rotation of the cutting blade 56 is affected by the gear train. Specifically, the first bevel gear 36 journaled for rotation in the horizontal side aperture 34 of the gearbox housing 30 by means of ball bearings 37 that set in aperture 34. The teeth of the first bevel gear 36 mesh with the teeth of the second bevel gear 50. The second bevel gear 50 is operatively keyed to the drive shaft 20 such that rotation of the first bevel gear 36 translates to rotation of the drive shaft 20. The drive shaft is journaled for rotation in the housing by a first and second bearing 68 and 70 that are mounted proximate to the opposite ends of the drive shaft 20. The first bearing 68 is generally positioned at the lower end of the drive shaft 20 near the base plate 14 when viewed as in Figure 3. The second bearing 70 is positioned on the drive shaft 20 between the second bevel gear 50 and a threaded end 66 of the drive shaft. The second bearing 70 is preferably a ~~Timken~~ TIMKEN bearing that is held on the drive shaft by a lock washer 72 and a threaded nut 74. A first helical gear 80 is operatively keyed to the drive shaft 20 as well.

Page 4, lines 10-28, replace the paragraphs with the following:

The idler shaft 22 is disposed parallel to the drive shaft 20 in the gear housing 30. The idler shaft 22 is journaled for rotation by a third and fourth bearing 82 and 84 where the third bearing 82 is mounted at the base of the idler shaft 22 near the base plate 14. Bearings 82 and 84 are, again, preferably ~~Timken~~ TIMKIN bearings that can be periodically adjusted as ~~the~~ they wear. The fourth bearing 84 is mounted near the top of the idler shaft 22 and fixed to the shaft by a washer 86 and threaded nut 88. A second helical gear 90 is operatively locked to the idler shaft 22 by a key member (not shown). The second helical gear 90 meshes with the first helical gear 80. A third helical gear 92 is also mounted on idler shaft 22 in between the second helical gear 90 and the fourth bearing 84. The third helical gear 92 is operatively keyed to the idler shaft 22 for rotation therewith.

The bottom portion of the cutter shaft 26 passes through the bottom aperture 24 of the base plate 14. The cutter shaft 26 is journaled for rotation in the bottom aperture 24 by a fifth bearing 94 that sits in the aperture 24 and a sixth bearing 96. The fifth bearing 94 is mounted directly on top of the annular stop 27 and the sixth bearing 96 is seated in the aperture 44a such that the top portion of the cutter shaft 26 is supported thereby. A lock washer 98 and threaded nut 100 secures the shaft 26 in place.[[.]] Operatively keyed to the cutter shaft 26 is a fourth helical gear 102 which is located between the fifth bearing 94 and the sixth bearing 96 on the cutter shaft 26. The fourth helical gear 102 meshes with the third helical gear 92 to transfer motion from the idler shaft 22 to the cutter shaft 26.[[.]]